

CORNER PROTECTOR

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to protective devices useful for shielding the corners of cabinetry, furniture and other objects during shipping, storage and handling.

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Background of the Invention

Wood cabinetry (such as cabinetry for home and kitchen installation) and numerous other objects are often manufactured in plants and then shipped to the location in which they are installed. Often the cabinetry or object at issue is shipped to a central storage location or vendor prior to delivery to the customer, or end user, for installation. The cabinetry or other object can be damaged at any point in the distribution process. Such damage may also occur during the shipment of items, such as, for example, furniture that is fully manufactured and then shipped to another location, such as to a purchaser or a retail sales outlet. In either case, if damage occurs, it is typically necessary to replace the object or deliver a substitute part and repair the object on site. Either choice can be expensive and time consuming. Accordingly, the corners of cabinets and various other objects – which may be particularly susceptible to damage – are often shielded by some sort of protector. Such corner protectors are removed and discarded when the object is delivered for installation. One known type of corner protector -- which may be used only on 90 degree angle corners -- is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,368,694. Another corner protector useful for 135 degree angle corners is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____ filed by Robert Hightower on April 15, 2003. Otherwise, current corner protectors typically are rudimentary in nature, such as corrugated

paper, foam molded blocks or plastic corner protectors that are fastened in place with staples or the like, or held in place by the outer packaging (corrugated cardboard, shrink-wrap packaging, etc.) of the object that is to be protected.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to protective devices that may be used to shield the corners of cabinetry, furniture and/or other objects from damage during shipping, storage, handling or the like. Pursuant to one embodiment of the present invention, the protective device comprises a top member, an outer wall, an inner wall opposite
10 the outer wall and a side wall. The walls are connected (either directly or indirectly) to the top member and extend downwardly therefrom, and the side wall and outer wall meet to form an acute angle. In specific embodiments of the present invention, the acute angle may be approximately a 45 degree angle or a 67.5 degree angle, although various other acute angles may also be used.

15 The protective device may further include a raised lip that extends upwardly from the top member along a portion or the entirety of the periphery of the top member. The device may also include one or more reinforcing ribs that are disposed on the top surface of the top member. At least some of these reinforcing ribs may extend across the width of the top member so as to extend from the inner wall to the
20 outer wall.

The inner wall and the outer wall may vary in length. Additionally, a recess may be provided in the inner wall adjacent the side wall. The inner wall and outer wall may also define a channel that resides below a lower surface of the top member. The width of this channel may be slightly less than the width of the wall that forms
25 part of the corner of the object that is to be protected. The inner and outer walls may be at least slightly resilient such that the channel forms an interference fit with the wall when the wall is received within the channel. The protective device may be integrally formed of polymeric material, such as by injection molding thermoplastic material.

30 Pursuant to another embodiment of the present invention, the protective device is a corner protector that comprises (a) an outer wall for protecting the outside edge of the object, (b) an inner wall located opposite the outer wall and running substantially parallel to the outer wall, (c) a side wall that connects with the outer wall to form an acute angle (*e.g.*, 45 degrees or 67.5 degrees) and that connects with the inner wall to

form an obtuse angle (*e.g.*, 135 degrees or 112.5 degrees) and (d) a top member disposed between and connected to at least one of the walls. In this embodiment, typically the top member is substantially perpendicular to the wall members. The wall members may extend above the top surface of the top member so as to form a ridge around at least part of the periphery of the top member. One or more support ribs may also be provided on the top surface of the top member to provide additional support to the top portions of one or more of the wall members. The inner and outer walls may be at least slightly resilient and may define a channel that runs below a lower surface of the top member. Moreover, the width of this channel may be slightly less than the width of the wall of the object over which the corner protector is to be placed such that the channel forms an interference fit with the wall of the object.

The present invention is explained in greater detail in the detailed description and drawings set forth below.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a protective device according to embodiments of the present invention installed on a cabinet.

Figure 2 is a top view of the protective device of **Figure 1** in an uninstalled state.

Figure 3 is a bottom view of the protective device of **Figure 1** in an uninstalled state.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a protective device according to additional embodiments of the present invention installed on a cabinet.

Figure 5 is a top view of the protective device of **Figure 4** in an uninstalled state.

Figure 6 is a bottom view of the protective device of **Figure 4** in an uninstalled state.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the illustrated embodiments or other embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this

disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the figures, the dimensions of some components may be exaggerated for clarity.

Figures 1-3 depict a protective device **20** that may be used on a cabinet or other object **10**. In **Figures 1-3**, the cabinet **10** has walls **11**, **12** that meet to form a 45 degree angle corner **13**. As illustrated, the corner protector **20** comprises a top member **22** having an outer portion **23**, an inner portion **24**, a side portion **25** and a generally flat planar bottom portion **26**. An outer wall **30** is connected to, and projects downward from, the top member outer portion **23**. An inner wall **40** is connected to, and projects downward from, the top member **22** inner portion **24**. The inner wall **40** is positioned generally opposite (and typically parallel to) the outer wall **30**. A side wall **50** is connected to, and projects downward from, the top member **22** side portion **25**. Note that as used herein, the term "connected to" is intended to encompass objects that are directly connected to each other and objects that are connected to each other through one or more additional structures.

In the embodiment of **Figures 1-3** of the present invention, the outer wall **30** and the side wall **50** define an acute angle α which in the pictured embodiment is approximately 45 degrees. The side wall **50** and the inner wall **40** define an obtuse angle β which in the pictured embodiment is approximately 135 degrees. It will be appreciated that the angles α , β may be angles other than the angles depicted in **Figures 1-3**. Preferably, the angles α , β are selected so that the protective device will fit snugly over the corner **13** of the object **10** that is to be protected.

The protective device **20** may include a raised lip **60** that extends upwardly from the top member **22**. This raised lip **60** may extend around the entire of the periphery of the top member **22** as illustrated in the embodiment of **Figures 1-3**, or may alternatively extend around just a portion of the periphery or may be omitted altogether. As shown in **Figures 1-3**, the raised lip **60** may effectively extend the outer wall **30**, the inner wall **40** and/or the side wall **50** so that one or more of those walls extend above the top surface **27** of the top member **22**. The provision of such a raised lip **60** may be particularly helpful when the protective device is used to protect the bottom of an object **10** because it spaces the object **10** from the floor, or where it is used to protect a top portion of an object **10** that may have other items stacked on top thereof.

The raised lip **60** may also increase the structural integrity of the protective device **20**. It may also enhance the protection that the protective device **20** provides. Specifically, when the protective device **20** is installed on a cabinet **10** and the cabinet is dropped or inadvertently banged against a door, wall or other foreign object, in many instances the raised lip portion **60** of the protective device **20** will be the part of the protective device that comes into direct contact with the floor or other foreign object. When this occurs, a greater amount of protective material is provided between the foreign object and the cabinet **10** that is to be protected, and this increased amount of protective material may absorb and cushion the amount of force that is applied to the cabinet **10**. Additionally, when the foreign object contacts the protective device at the apex of angle α (which is one of the most likely places of contact), the raised lip **60** may facilitate distributing the force applied by such contact along at least part of the length of the raised lip, thereby reducing the amount of force applied on the corner **13** of the object **10**. As the corner **13** is often one of the most easily damaged parts of the object **10**, the provision of the raised lip **60** may, in some instances, significantly reduce the possibility of damage to the underlying object during shipping, storage, handling or the like.

The raised lip **60** may also include an outwardly projecting ridge member **61** (not shown in **Figures 1-3**) along all or part of those portions of the raised lip **60** that are provided above the outer wall **30** and/or the side wall **50**. This ridge member **61** may further shield and protect the corner **13** from damage when the protective device is installed on the cabinet **10**.

As shown in **Figures 1** and **2**, one or more reinforcing ribs **62** may be provided on the top surface **27** of top member **22** to reinforce the raised lip **60**. These ribs **62** preferably are the same height as the raised lip **60**. It will be appreciated that a wide variety of different configurations for the raised lip **60**, the ridge member **61** and the reinforcing ribs **62** may be used, and that one or more of these features may be omitted altogether.

As shown best in **Figure 1**, the outer wall **30**, the inner wall **40** and the bottom surface **26** of the top member **22** form a channel **28** that resides below the lower surface **26** of the top member **22**. The channel **28** is configured to receive the wall **11** of the object **10** that is to be protected. The width of the channel **28** (*i.e.*, the distance between the inner surfaces of the outer wall **30** and the inner wall **40**) may be made to

be slightly less than the width of the wall 11. The outer wall 30 and the inner wall 40 may also be at least slightly resilient, flexing at or near the points where the walls connect to the top member 22. A force may be applied to one or both the outer wall 30 and the inner wall 40 so as to cause one or both walls 30, 40 to deflect outwardly (i.e., away from the interior of the channel 28). In so doing, the width of the channel 28 may increase sufficiently to greater than the width of the wall 11 of object 10 such that the top of the wall 11 may be received within the channel 28. When the force is released, the wall(s) 30, 40 to which the force was applied attempt to spring back into place, such that they walls 30, 40 engage the exterior and interior surfaces of wall 11.

10 In this manner, the outer wall 30 and the inner wall 40 form an "interference fit" with the wall 11 in that the wall 11 is snugly, but removably, secured in between the walls 30, 40. This may eliminate the need to secure the protective device 20 in place with staples, tape, shrink wrap packaging or the like. The outer wall 30 and the inner wall 40 may also be angled so that the channel 28 narrows slightly adjacent the distal ends

15 of the walls 30, 40 to facilitate providing an interference fit between the walls 30, 40 and the object 10 that is to be protected.

As illustrated best in **Figure 1**, the protective device 20 may be installed to protect the corner 13 of an object 10 by placing the top member 22 over the corner 13 (which is formed by the junction of the walls 11, 12) that is to be protected, with the

20 inner face of the outer wall 30 abutting the outer face of the wall 11, the inner face of the inner wall 40 abutting the inner face of the wall 11, and the inner face of the side wall 50 abutting the outer face of the wall 12. The side wall 50 and the outer wall 30 may form an angle α that is approximately equal to the angle associated with the corner 13 (i.e., the angle formed by the walls 11 and 12).

25 As shown best in **Figure 3**, a recess 42 may be provided in the inner wall 40. This recess 42 may be configured to receive the wall 12 of the object 10 that is to be protected when the protective device 20 is placed on the object 10 (see **Figure 1**). The recess 42 may extend from a point in middle of inner wall 40 all the way to the side wall 50, or alternatively the recess 42 may not extend all the way to the side wall

30 50. Typically, however, the recess 42 will generally be adjacent (although not necessarily directly adjacent) the side wall 50.

As shown best in **Figures 2 and 3**, the inner wall 40 and the outer wall 30 need not be of the same length. In fact, in many embodiments of the present invention it

may be more convenient to have an outer wall **30** that is longer than the inner wall **40** since the side wall **50** connects to the outer wall **30** at an acute angle α .

Typically, the cabinets or other objects **10** on which the protective devices **20** of the present invention are used will need protective devices for corners on at least two different sides. As will be appreciated by persons of skill in the art, the protective device **20** depicted in **Figures 1-3** is configured to fit on the left side of such a cabinet **10**. A corresponding protective device (having an outer wall, inner wall and side wall) would be provided to protect the corner on the right side of the object **10** (assuming that the object **10** is symmetrical). This corresponding protective device would be the mirror image of the protective device **20**. The protective devices **20** may include indicia such as the letter "R" or "L" to indicate which side of the object **10** they are to be used on.

As shown best in **Figure 1**, the raised lip **60** may extend from the top portion of one or more of the outer wall **30**, the inner wall **40** and/or the side wall **50**. In this manner, the outer wall **30** and the raised lip **60** together form a continuous outer wall that extends both above and below the top member **22**, the inner wall **40** and the raised lip **60** together form a continuous inner wall that extends both above and below the top member **22**, and the side wall **50** and the raised lip **60** together form a continuous side wall that extends both above and below the top member **22**.

The present invention can be embodied in a variety of different forms. For example, the outer, inner and side walls **30**, **40**, **50** may take on a variety of different shapes (*e.g.*, rectangular, square, curved, etc.) and sizes. The outer wall **30** and the side wall **50** also need not meet to form an apex, although such a design is usually preferred as it may provide enhanced protection to the corner of the object **10**. The top member **22** may also be implemented in a variety of different shapes and sizes, and may or may not include reinforcing ribs or ridges or the like. The top member **22** also need not connect with all three of the outer wall **30**, the inner wall **40** and the side wall **50**; for instance, the top member **22** might only connect to the outer wall **30**. The walls may also include various reinforcing structures such as ribs or thickened sections and/or bumpers that provide additional protection (not shown in **Figures 1-3**). Additionally, while in **Figures 1-3** the various walls and members are shown as being solid, it will be appreciated that the various walls and members need not be solid but could instead have a variety of openings, hollowed out areas etc.

Figures 4-6 depict another embodiment of present invention in which a protective device **120** is provided. As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, the protective device **120** is nearly identical to protective device **20** except that (a) the protective device **120** has a slightly different configuration of reinforcing ribs **162** and
5 (b) the protective device **120** is configured to protect an object **110** that has a 67.5 degree corner. It will be appreciated based on the present disclosure that protective devices may be provided according to the teachings of the present invention that protect corners of any acute angle (or 90 degree angles) by modifying the angle α (in the protective device **20** of **Figures 1-3**) or the angle α' (in the protective device **120**
10 of **Figures 4-6**) to correspond to the angle of the corner to be protected.

Corner protectors of the invention may be formed of polymeric, typically thermoplastic, material, such as polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, high impact polystyrene and ABS. The protector can be manufactured by injection molding in accordance with conventional techniques, so that the resulting part is a
15 single integral unit of thermoplastic material.

It will also be appreciated that the present invention is described and claimed herein from an orientation where the device is used to protect a top corner or edge of an object **10**. Accordingly, when the same protective device **20** is used to protect a bottom edge or corner of an object the top member **22** will rest below the object **10**
20 and the inner and outer walls **40, 30** will extend upwardly from the top member **22**.

While the present invention has been described above with respect to the protective devices themselves and the cabinet or other object being protected shown in partial view only, it will be appreciated that the present invention also may be viewed as the combination of a cabinet or other object and a protective device as
25 described above, with the protective device installed on the cabinet in the manner described above. A single protective device or multiple protective devices may be installed, along front and/or back, and along top and/or bottom corners, depending upon the features of the particular cabinet or other object being protected. Wood cabinets are particularly suitable for protection with the protective devices of the
30 present invention.

The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention, and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.